THE DAILY BEE.

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The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors The Bee B'ld'g, Farnam and Seventeenth Sta SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION

State of Nebraska.

County of Douglas.

George B. Tzschuck. secretary of The Bee
Publishing company. does solemnly swear
that the actual circulation of The DAILY BEE
for the week ending Nov. 22, 1800, was as folfor the week enumations:
lows:
Sunday, Nov. 16.
Monday, Nov. 17.
Thesday, Nov. 18.
Wednesday, Nov. 19.
Thursday, Nov. 20.
Friday, Nov. 21.
Saturday, Nov. 22.

Average...... GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. Fworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 22d day of November, A. D., 1890, [SEAL.] N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

State of Nebraska,
County of Douglas, Sa.
County of Douglas, Sa.
George B. Tzschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, that the actual average dully circulation of The Dally Ber for the month of November, 1880, 80,048 copies; for January, 1800, 19,555 copies; for February, 1800, 19,555 copies; for April, 1890, 20,556 copies; for Angust, 1800, 20,556 copies; for Angust, 1800, 20,769 copies; for August, 1800, 20,769 copies; for September, 1860, 20,570 copies; for October, 1800, 20,762 copies.
Sworn to before me, and subscribed in my presence, this ist day of November, A. D., 1890, N. P. Frit, Notary Public.

MAKE way for Colby and the Nebraska First.

WITH two art exhibits running wide open, the progress of cult in Omaha needs no further proof.

JAY GOULD believes in the one man power and in that respect resembles Jay Burrows. The resemblance between the two Jays goes no further.

The Indian is no exception to the rule. What the ghost waltzers need is a large muscular job on which to earn their annuities. A MEMBER of General Miles' staff has

IDLENESS invariably begets mischief.

been captured. He was taken by a Washington belle and the loss of his hair will probably occur by a slower process than that of scalping.

THE latest bulletins from the sent of war confirm our worst fears. Short Bull demands double rations, with pie four times a day, as a preliminary to peace. The wily chief prefers dispepsia to federal lend.

BOILED down, the reports of the explorers of Africa show that the van guard and rear guard of civilization perpetrated outrages and scandals in wilds of the dark continent that put to shame the bloody orgies of the native savages.

TIME does not dim nor age wither the the natural diplomacy of Red Cloud. A confirmed breeder of strife among the Bioux, he never lets pass an opportunity to pose as a chronic kicker against a government of whose bounty he partakes with savage relish.

THE two eccentricities of Kansas politics were the elevation of a young man to the legislature over his poor old father and the choice of a farmer judge who has got to be sent to school to learn law. Prohibition, however, remains the champion farce of Kansas.

CONFIDENCE and courage are restored in the camp of the regulars. The assurance that the Nebraska militia were in readiness to take the field and everything else in sight, reviving the drooping feelings of the boys, and they are now ready to tackle anything from bacon and beans to raw Slouxp.

FRIENDS of the two factions of the Woman's Christian Temperance union should exert their good offices in keeping Francis Willard and J. Helen Foster leagues apart. Should they come together during their present strained relations, Christian forbearance would be hopelessly lost in the deluge of dislocated

SHOULD the exigencies of war demand the presence of Colby and his troops on the frontier, care should be taken to stuff the commissary department with an assortment of those precious jugs which played such a valorous part in the famous Camp Dump campaign. As a poultice for the horrors of internal strife, the loaded jug has no equal.

THE past week's commercial report shows that legitimate business was not appreciably affected by the Wall street commotion. It never is, for there is no real relation between men who buy and sell what the world uses in its every day operations and the men who gamble in stocks. Neither faro banks nor bucket shops have any connection with the great currents of legitimate trade.

PROF. KOCH's cure for tuberculosis has received the commendations of the scientific world, and distinguished physicians from all parts of the globe are making pilgrimages to Berlin. The importance of the discovery being established, the city of Boston is already moving to secure the first lymph hospital in the United States. But Boston has no such advantages for an institute of this sort as the cities lying between the Missouri river and the Rocky mountains. This is the climate for the victims of consumption and it is in this land of sunshine and dry air that the great Koch hospitals should be located. Why should not some western city do a good thing for humanity and itself by taking active steps in the direction sugrested?

A THRIVING INSTITUTION.

The growth of the Omaha stock mar ket and packing industry is one of the marvels of western push and activity. Springing into life six years ago, it has surpassed the wildest dreams of its projectors and become the third stock market and packing center of the country.

Even to those watch the steady pro gress of the market and its kindred industry, its record is a source of surprise and gratification. But none can realize its wonderful expansion without a careful study of the figures. The total receipts of the yards last year were 1,054,-422 hogs, 262,913 cattle and 56,106 head of sheep. For the winter season of 1889-90, from October to March, inclusive, the receipts were: Hogs, 1,210,772; cattle, 441,113: sheep, 101,158. The business for these eight months was considered unapproachable, yet the figures for the past seven months show no slacking of the onward pace. The receipts from March 3! to October 31, were 1,300,533 hogs, 468,784 cattle, and 103,181 sheep, each marking a sharp increase for seven months over the previous eight months. Compared with the same months of 1889, the receipts of hogs increased 260,320; cattle, 100,000; sheep, 12,890.

The growth of the business taxed the capacity of the yards, despite the additions made annually requiring a yearly outlay of hundreds of thousands of dollars to keep pace with the demands of patrons. Great as has been the development of the stockyards, the growth of the packing industry is equally marvelous. During the eight months ending with last March these industries disposed of 947,221 hogs, 221,663 cattle and 37,126 sheep, or three fourths of the number of hogs received, one-half the number of cattle, and about one-third the number of sheep. The summer packing season of seven months shows a total of 904,000 hogs packed, against 680,000 for the same period last year, an increase of thirty-three per cent.

The benefits of the yards and the pack. ing industries to Omaha and the west cannot be computed. They afford a ready convenient market to the great stock growing interests, giving top prices and saving the vast sums formerly lost in reaching distant markets. Both institutions are in their infancy and the future is full of promise. The packeries are expanding as rapidly as the yards to meet the demands, and within six months two of the largest will have doubled their capacity. As an evidence of the growth of the business of the packeries, the value of the product this year, it is estimated, will exceed thirty million dollars, against thirteen millions last year.

THE Y. M. C. A FINANCES.

Mr. C. K. Ober of New York city, general secretary of the Young Men's Christian associations, is in Omaha for the purpose of aiding the local association in obtaining the funds necessary to carry on its work, in which he will have the co-operation of the state secretary, Mr. Nash.

Mr. Ober speaks most favorably of the Omaha association, stating that the cost of carrying on the work here compares well with other cities of the size of Omaha, and he especially commends the judgment of the directors in having selected so central a location for the building. Omaha is one of the five or six cities of the country whose Young Men's Christian association buildings are located in the center of the business section, and there can be no doubt that when the property here is freed from debt it will yield a revenue. The financial difficulties of the association grew out of the fact that there is a floating debt of seven thousand dollars, while provision was not made at the beginning of the fiscal year, by popular

subscription, for the current expenses.

An official statement was made some time ago of the financial condition and requirements of the Omaha association, with an appeal to our citizens to come to its relief. The time may not have been quite propitious for such a request, but at any rate the response has not been what was hoped for, and the general secretary has been called here to assist in the work of freeing the association from debt and providing for its current expenses. It is hoped he will be speedily successful in accomplishing this, and as heretofore THE BEE urges upon our citizens who are able to help this institution the duty of doing so. It merits the good will and support of this community, and the amount required to be raised in order to place it on a safe foundation, and enable it to carry on its work without embarrassment, is so small that not the slightest difficulty ought to be experi-

enced in obtaining it.

GENERAL GREELY ON NEBRASKA. General A. W. Greely of the signal service has issued a report on the climate of Nebraska in response to the resolution introduced by Senator Paddock. It has been prepared with great care and is a very complete and satisfactory document, worthy of the study and

appreciation of every Nebraskan. One object of the resolution calling for this report was to dispel the misapprehension which generally exists in regard to the climatic conditions of this state, and especially the rainfall and prevalence of tornadoes. General Greely's painstaking study of these and kindred subjects, based upon the most reliable statistics obtainable, will set Nebraska right where she has long been misunderstood. His analysis of the records of rainfall clearly demonstrates two important points. First, that the total precipitation is greater than is generally supposed. Second, that its distribution through the year is such as to most favorably affect staple crops. The figures and charts which accompany this explanation of our rainfall are

both interesting and convincing. The libel of which the people of Nebraska have had most reason to complain relates to cyclones and tornadoes. The name of this state has been the favorite adjective to describe violent and destructive wind storms wherever they have occurred. To call a storm "a regular old Nebraska cyclone" has always been to give it the worst possible character. And yet Nebraska deserves no such reputation, as careful newspaper readers have long known and as the re-

proves. He not only states the facts as they are, but proceeds to give the scientific explanation of them and to show why tornadoes can rarely occur in this

state.

To the people of Nebraska itself the most important information in the report is that which shows the variation of the rainfall in the different sections of the state. This shows that the state, as regards precipitation, is divided into three portions, as follows: The extreme southwestern portion, where the rainfall ranges from thirteen to sixteen inches; the southeastern part, where it ranges from twenty-eight to thirty-four inches; and the middle and northwestern portions, where it ranges from nineteen to twenty-four inches. These figures and the text and illustrations accompanying them, should be studied by everybody interested in the possibilities of irrigation and the proper adjustment of crops to climatic conditions. General Greely finds the climate, by the way, admirably suited to both staple and special crops. General Greely has put the people of Nebraska largely in his debt by this thorough and convincing presentation of her splendid advantages of climate. His report should be generally read and preserved by our people, and a few million copies of it could be used to good purpose in advertising the state abroad. When to this official statement of the health and charm of the climate is added a knowledge of the soil of unsurpassed richness

star of empire and come to Nebraska. JAMES W. SAVAGE.

and the enterprising character of our

people, it ought to be easy for everybody

tired of the cramped conditions of the

east to see that they should follow the

The death of James W. Savage will create profound sorrow, not only among the large circle of friends to whom he had endeared himself socially during long years of residence in Omaha, but among the people of Nebraska, who had learned to admire, esteem and respect him for his sterling qualities.

Judge Savage was one of nature's noblemen, genial, whole-souled, gifted and cultured. He was the true type of an American in the broadest sense of that term. In the time that tried men's souls he volunteered in defense of the flag and for the preservation of the union, and made a record of which any soldier might be

At the bar and on the bench he was the synonym for professional honor and integrity. As a citizen he was public spirited, ever loyal to the city of his adoption and the great commonwealth of which it is the metropolis.

In paying tribute to his memory THE BEE can truthfully say the state has lost one of its most distinguished citizens and Omaha laments the loss of a man who was as near to the hearts of all her people as any who has made this city his

OUR DESTITUTE FELLOW CITIZENS. From the drought-stricken counties of western and southwestern Nebraska peal for relief. Between fifteen hundred and two thousand families are in a condition of destitution. Their crops were almost a complete failure, and they were left without means to provide against the rigors of winter and to obtain most of the necessities of life. They need fuel, clothing and food, the first most urgently. Thus far the mild weather has saved them from severe hardships, but a day may bring about a change that would subject them to great suffering. The imperative duty of their prosperous fellow citizens is to avert such a calamity by giving promptly and generously to their relief.

The railroad managers have responded iberally, and will fransport coal from the mines to the counties where relief is needed free of charge. Money must be provided for the purchase of the coal. Steps have already been taken by benevolent citizens to collect clothing and considerable supplies have been shipped. There will doubtless be no difficulty in furnishing food. The important thing to be provided is fuel, and for the purpose of obtaining money to purchase this a meeting of citizens will be held at Boyd's opera house this afternoon. It is hoped it will be largely attended by persons who are able and willing to relieve their destitute fellow citizens. Omaha should do her full duty in this exigency, and without delay. It should never be said that anybody in Nebraska perished for want of the necessities of life when such want was made known, and as the metropolis of the state Omaha must set the example of prompt and

generous giving. Governor Thayer, who has shown commendable concern in behalf of the destitute people, has taken every precaution to prevent the misuse of the aid given. Every bushel of coal and every article of food and clothing will be accounted for and distributed through the county commissioners and township officers. We are at the threshold of winter. There is no time to lose in making provision against its rigors and hardships for those who cannot provide for themselves. Thousands must suffer and some perhaps perish if the appeal in behalf is not promptly and gentheir erously responded to. Within the next three days Omaha and the other cities of the state should be able to insure the unfortunate peaple of the droughtstricken region against all danger of privation or suffering during the ensuing winter.

AN OPENING FOR ENTERPRISE.

It is time the world learned something from the perennial warfare in Central America. It is only a month or two since Guatemala and Salvador subsided into temporary peace. Honduras is st.ll under martial law from civil revolution, and Costa Rica and Nicaragua will doubtless take their turn as soon as their northern neighbors cool off. Then it will be time to begin again at the other end of the tier.

The Central American republics are marvelously endowed with natural riches. They produce all the necessi-

port of General Greely abundantly ties and many of the luxuries of life. The country responds generously to the slightest advances of every enterprise. Civilization flourishes with tropical luxuriance wherever it is planted by progressive men. The climate is charming in most seasons of the year and endurable at all seasons when proper precau-tions are taken. And yet these republies have been kept down to the level of semi-barbaric provinces for hundreds of years by the irrepressible combativeness of their rulers. They have lived always upon the crater of political revolution.

The trouble with Central America is the character of the small ruli ng class They have kept the country poor and undeveloped. Half the energy that men expend in getting a living amid harder conditions elsewhere would make them well-to-do in the southern republics. The world is full of surplus capitol and surplus men that could find a rich reward by cultivating the opportunities that are running to waste in Central America. There will be no sound government, permanent peace or worthy attempt to utilize the natural resources of the country until the Anglo-Saxon assumes the undertak-

The opportunity is an alluring one. Some time the long-standing invitation to enterprese will be accepted by the progressive people of a northern nation. Then the world will see a transformation like that which has already begun in Mexico, Chili and a few other southern republics.

THE OMAHA ART EXHIBIT.

The finest exhibition of paintings ever seen in Omaha was thrown open to the public yesterday afternoon in the hall at the corner of Harney and Thirteenth streets, and was largely attended. The collection embraces several hundred pictures by foreign artists, some of whom are of world-wide fame, and we can promise our citizens-those who are connoisseurs and those who are not-a feast of art rarely excelled, and the equal of which, in this country, is to be found only in the great collections of the larger eastern cities. The enterprise and public spirit of the Omaha citizens who this exhibit here can not be too heartily commeuded and it should be rewarded by a generous manifestation of appreciation on the part of our citizens. No one who has any taste for art should fail to visit this splendid exhibit.

luring the past two years both in art culture and art setiment in this community. This is shown in the improved character of the exhibit of the Western Art association this year and in the greater popular attention it received. It will undoubtedly be still more notably manifested in the interest shown toward the Omaha art exhibit. As the pioneer of the movement to stimulate an art feeling here Mr. Lininger found the promise of results favorable, and now he and all other friends of art have reason to regard what has been accomplished with very great satisfaction and to look to the future with boundless confidence. We may be sure that the advance so well begun will not halt, but we ought not to be quite content with this. It must

There has been a very marked advance

be encouraged and pushed. There is wealth enough in Omaha to establish a permanent art gallery, and such an institution this city ought to have in the not remote future. What Corcoran did for Washington, Walters for Baltimore, Carnegie for New York, and Probosco and Springer for Cincinnati, some wealthy and public spirited citizen will doubtless sooner or later do for Omaha. In no way could such a citizen better contribute to the public welfare in an intellectual way or to his own honor. Meanwhile such exhibits as that which our citizens are now permitted to see will prove great aids to popular education in art.

AN INJUSTICE TO THE WEST.

The power of various southern states to elect members of congress with a small fraction of the votes required for the same purpose in the west is a longstanding grievance. But it is important to state it again, in view of the coming apportionment, and to illustrate it forcibly with the figures of the recent election:

The state of Mississippi elected seven nembers of congress on the 4th of November and the votes cast were as fol-

Third district......11,456 Fourth district...... 8,068 Fifth district..... 6.306 Seventh district...... 8,312 On the same day the state of Nebraska elected three members to congress by the following vote: Second district......55,207

In other words, Mississippi elected seven members of congress less than sixty-two thousand votes and Nebrasica three members with over two hundred thousand. If Nebraska voters enjöyed the same ratio of representation as those of Mississippi they would have sent twenty-two men to

congress at the last election. This is an injustice which Ne braska, in common with other western states, has suffered a long time. The demand now is that we shall be accorded a representation not only in a correct ratio to our population, but that Mis sissippi and other southern states shall be placed and kept on a basis of exact equality with us. When this discrepancy is closed it will make a large difference in the political complexion of congress, but that is merely incidental

to the doing of justice. The republican congressowes it to the people of the west to make the new reapportionment while it continues in power.

In his annual report Third Assistant Postmaster General Hazen says: "I am astonished at the decreased revenues manifested in the accounts received from the postoffices at Kansas City, Mo., and Minneapolis and St. Paul. Hitherto these three offices have kept up pretty well together, due in a great measure to the real estate boom. Now, however

there seems to be a collapse in that line, as is evinced by the falling off in the postal receipts of the three cities." The business of the Omaha postoffice for ten months of the present year compared with the same period last year affords a gratifying contrast. The aggregate receipts from the sale of stamps, envelopes, cards, etc., snow an increase of eleven per cent, while transactions in money orders increased nine per cent. The increase is all the more surprising because of the doubt and depression precipitated by the prohibition campaign, covering a period of eighteen months. The retrograding cities never had such demoralizing elements to contend with. Yet the records show that Omaha maintained a fair average growth, and is now, with confidence restored, forging ahead at a pace never surpassed in

her history.

WE print in full the remarks made by several of our most prominent citizens at the Omaha club dinner a week ago and invite their careful perusal. There is much that will cause the thoughtful citizen to reflect and may prove of material benefit in pointing the way to the course which citizens of Omaha should pursue in the future in dealing with the problems that spring from intemperance and the evils resulting from the liquor traffic. The remarks of Mr. Henry W. Yates will specially commend themselves to those who believe that restriction and regulation are the true solution of the temperance problem. The enforcement of our high license laws, with such additional restrictions and safeguards as experience may suggest, will afford the best guaranty against prohibition which everywhere has proved itself to be nothing more nor less than throwing down the bars to free whisky.

To-DAY the corner stone will be laid of the new St. Joseph hospital, which is to replace the old structure, that for twenty years represented the almost unsided devotion of those in charge of it to the sufferings of humanity. Every old citizen of Omaha is familiar with the vicissitudes of the old hospital and knows of the benefaction of the late Mrs. John A. Creighton which made provision for the new institution. It will be a memorial to that benevolent woman whose heart was ever open to the appeal of suffering humanity. The new hospital will be, as the institution it succeeds has always been, a refuge to all who may seek its shelter, and especially offering an asylum to the poor and needy. The new hospital will be an additional monument to the liberality of the Creighton family, whose name is already identified with some of the most useful institutions of Omaha.

THE signs of the times in Omaha point unmistakably to the coming year as an epoch in the history of the city's progress. Shorn of speculation and enhusiasm, the building improvements already decided upon; the expanding industries and new factories under way. and the influx of outside capital for permanent investment, insure a year of unsurpassed substantial growth. All efforts should therefore be directed toward keeping public works abreast of private enterprise. This end can only be secured by the election of broad-gauge, proressive men to the council. The interests of the city demand the services of men who are above mercenary schemes, who will not attach a personal string to every public act and who will work solely for the public good.

It is an old trick of wily politicians when they are hard pressed, to seek to divide their opponents and win by dividing them. These are the tactics by which the triumvirate of Chaffee, Wheeler and Davis expect to win this time. It is easy to find stool-pigeons to play into the hands of this class of tricksters, but intelligent citizens will not allow themselves to be duned.

GENERAL COLBY has ordered the state militia to get ready for business. General Colby is a fearless man. Even the vivid remembrance of the ghost dance in the Lincoln convention does not prevent him from preparing to face the tumultuous Sioux.

THERE is no longer any occasion to nterview Charles Francis Adams about the policy of the Union Pacific. He can now say, as Abraham Lincoln once remarked, "I haven't any influence with my administration."

HISTORY repeats itself. The country is on the threshold of another Adams fall.

Who Killed Cock Robin?

Fremont Flatt The prohibitory amendment lacked just

49,969 votes of carrying in Nebraska, not withstanding the efforts of the New York Voice, the Chicago Lever and kindred impor tations. And while mentioning those paper that were so heavily subsidized by the inne cents of Nebraska, it may be well to stat that they did far more hurt than good for the cause they were attempting to champion. If the money squandered on them had been legitimately expended in booming state papers that were favorable to the cause, the effort would have been far more gratifying. There is nothing that an average people dislike as badly as an inter-meddler and, as the foreign papers were distrusted and disliked, so much more were the imported colonels and colonel esses who swarmed upon us, presuming to teach us what we should do as a state and people. There is no doubt that under the most favorable auspices, prohibition would have been defeated, but the land slide, the avalanche, was occasioned more by the causes named than by any other.

But, notwithstanding the general defeat the towns or counties desiring prohibition have it under the local option law. The counties voting for prohibition are twenty three as follows: Boone, Brown, Burt, Clay, Dawson, Dundy,

Franklin, Furnas, Harlan, Hitchcock, Kear ney, Logan, Nuckolls, Pawnee, Perkins Phelps' Polk, Rock. Sheridan, Thomas, Val lev. Webster and York.

The other sixty-six counties in the state voted it down. HIS LAST WORDS.

Spare Moments.

The car was crowded to the doors, They hung on by the straps, And children sandwiched in the throng Sat on the women's laps. Still the wild conductor took them on Till crushed down in the brunt. E'en as he died his last words were: "Please move up there, in front."

HE WILL NOT BE SEATED.

An Unpleasant Surprise That Awaits District Judge Elect Bates.

DICTATOR BURROWS DECLARES HIMSELF.

He Says He is Not Modest-The Coming Charity Ball-Does Not Want Her Husband Sent to the Pen-Notes.

Lixcory Neb. Nov. 22 - | Special to Tue Bee !- An unpleasant surprise awaits Edward Bates, the democratic candidate for district judge of York county, recently elected on the face of the returns by 2,500 majority. It now appears that he will not be seated, as the state judicial canvassing board will not consider any votes cast for him. The members of the board present good reasons for this and declare that it is not through any legal fault of Mr. Bates, but because an election for the position of district judge of York county was not included in the proclamation of the governor.

Therefore all votes cast for Mr. Bates or invoody else running for the same position

are nugatory. The present district judge of York county is Judge Smith, who was appointed to that recently created position by Governor Thayer

last December. As there was no call for an

election to name a successor to Judge Smith, he will continue to hold the office until the next general election, which does not occur for a year. Judge Smith was the republican candidate for re-election to the position against Bates and although practically defeated will still hold the balances of justice for another year.

Judge Smith is not at all blamed for the ourmission of the call from the proclamation, but he expresses a willingness to bear all odium provided no other scape goat can be

found. In fact he says that he would be glad to bear all the blame considering the outcome of the whole affair. Next Monday the board will canvass the otes for the district judges and this morning the members announced that they will have to refuse to canvass the votes from York ounty. Today word was sent to Bates by the board that the votes, for him could not

be considered.

It is predicted that when the democrats of York county borrow The Bre from their republican neighbors and learn how their efforts for Bates have been in vain, the atmosphere in that part of the state will be his with prothat part of the state will be blue with pro-

fanity. It is hinted that Bates can blame nobody but himself for not seeing to it that his call ing and election were sure,

THE CHARLTY BALL The second annual charity ball in Lincoln occurs on Thanksgiving night and not on the evening preceding, as some suppose. The ball is to be held in representative hall in the east wing of the state house, and the only enrance to the building will be at the cast end t is requested that the ladies wear fichus or fascinators instead of hats, so that these head dresses can be checked with their wraps and placed with the overcoats of their escorts. Policemen will be on hand at the entrance to give such instructions to the guests as may be needed and keep away any disreputable characters. Colored maids will be on hand in the ladies' toilet room to render such assistance to the fair ones as may be needed The order of dances are to be on silk banners The doors open at 8 o'clock and the music for the grand march will commence at 9 o'clock. The price of tickets for a gentleman and lady is \$5, a dollar extra being charged for each additional lady. A general invitation is extended to the respectable people of the state

WON'T TESTIFY AGAINST HIM. Now that Belle McGuigan has about recovered from the murderous assault made upon her by her white husband, Tom McGui gan, she is endeavoring to save him from the penitentiary. When he was given his pre iminary hearing on the charge of assaulwith intent to kill she refused to testify against him. A subpeccena was she was forced to appear. On the witness stand she coolly denied that Tom had as-saulted her, but alleged that the cuts she bore were caused by a fall. The physician who sewed up the wounds declared in contradiction to her testimony that the cuts could not have been received by a fall but must have been made by some sharp instru-

McGuigan was held in the sum of \$500 bonds to the district court, and in default ne went to jail.

TWO LINCOLY CORPORATIONS. The Grand View Building association has filed articles of incorporation with the secre tary of state. The limit to the capital stock is \$50,000, but only \$2,500 is to be paid at the time of subscription. The incorporators are R. H. Oakley, D. R. Lillibridge, H. J. Walsh, R. O. Phillips and John Hewett,

The Western mattress company of Lincoln has filed articles of incorporation. The amount of capital stock is fixed at \$10,000. incorporators are Max Kohn, Sam Wessel and R. Goldsmith.

BURROWS SAYS HE IS NOT MODEST. The common topic of conversation in Lin-coln is the contest of election of the state executive officers by the alliance. Grave fears are entertained by many concerning the outcome in case the alliance will, through sheer force of strength in the legislature, resort to the anarchistic method of throwing out all state executives elect because they are not afliance men. In order to calm the fears of the people in this respect, if possible, your correspondent sought the loftyaeric occupied by J. Burrows, dictator. The lion was found in his lair, or rather

the dictator was found in his fair, or rather the dictator was found in his editorial den. In response to a timid knock the dictator came to the door. Without even the formal-ity of "How dy do" he thundered out: "I don't care to be interviewed by you!" and he assumed the air that might have characterized the victorious Napoleon after the battles of Jena or Austerlitz

"Why!" was the startled rejoinder.
"Because you are on THE REE," and he
hissed out the words as though he had been recently stung in some vital spot.

An awkward silence.
"I am not a dictator," continued the dictator, "and I want you to understand it. The Bee has no right to call me by such a name It makes me the laughing stock of the all ance. I have no more authority with th alliance than you have." "Is it not possible, Mr. Burrows, that modesty may prompt you to make such a sweeping assertion?"
"Modesty be damned! I have no modesty.

and I want you to distinctly understand it I make no pretentions to having any mod The dictator shot out a look that confirmed

his words and continued:
"You said that my hand trembled when read Brad Slaughter's interview. I want you to understand that I have nothing to fear from such a creature as Brad Slaughter." "The faithful interviewer should reporthings as he sees them. Yourhand trembled and the fact was recorded. It might hav been anger instead of fear that caused the involuntary demonstration. Darran it, I haven't been mad for "Anger! Damn it, I haven't been mad for a year. When I get mad I get white in the

"Do you think the alliance will pass statu tory prehibition !"

ory prehibition?"
"I don't know anything about it. I only know four or five members of the coming legislature and I haven't anything to say as to what they shall do. The Bre is publishing too dinid much nonsense about the alliance. Why don't it publish facts?"
"The Ber has sent me to you to get facts so that the fears concerning foolish legisla. so that the fears concerning foolish legisla-tion by the alliance will be dispelled." "Well, I don't want to be interviewed, and

don't propose to say anything." "So you won't say anything at all about the future course of the independents?" "No, sir." ODDS AND ENDS.

Jared Creaker has decided to give up his claim to handling the cash of Marion C. Smith, for which be formerly acted as gurdian, and today he returned the \$1,000 note held by him.

The suit for \$5,000 instituted by Margaret J. Powers against the city of Lincoln for per-sonal injuries sustained in a fall on account of defective sidewark, was settled today and

lismissed, Mrs. Powers gladly accepting \$30

Rather than pay the \$35 which a hired man named John Bartow claims is due him for

labor from Hiram Cramer, the latter said today in the district court that he would ap eal the case to the supreme court

COMMENTS ON THE SITUATION.

Expressions from Prominent Railroad Men Regarding the Recent Deals.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE President Breyfogle of the Monon returned today from New York, where he has been since the beginning of the financial flurry. Said he:

"The opinion of these who know most of the recentrailroad deals is that Mr. Gould and his friends have control of all the trunk lines west of Chicago except the Canadian Pacific. Of course the rumors are legion but the insiders concede what I have just said. They agree that Mr. Gould, Mr. Amea and Mr. Sage absolutely control the Union Pacific: also that the Rockfellers, who own the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, are helping the Northern Pacific and North American in such a way as to give them control and incidentally put Decker, Howells & Co. again on their feet. That firm had \$3,000,000 in securities in excess of their liabilities, and with the Rockfellers controlling the Northern Pacific and North American properties the securities will rise to the old prices. Gould and Huntington now control the Pacific mail and a perfect understanding exists between the two as far as the Southern Pacific is concerned. The result of these deals cannot help being a good one to the western roads. Stable and remunerative rates will be established.

"The recent financial troubles will have no effect on our extensions into the Indiana coal We are hard at work on them and will complete them as soon as possible."

President T. B. Blackstone of the Alton said: "The present railroad situation may be regarded as hopeful because it does not seem possible for it to become worse. Public seem possible for it to become worse. Public sentiment is in favor of unrestricted competition. Then, again, such considerations from combinations which are liable to fall to pieces of their own weight. It is more than probable that these two causes may operate to overturn any consolidation of several sys-tems with a view of placing abso-lute control of the traffic of the counlute control of the traine of the country in one man or syndicate. In my mind there is no question that the interests of the public would be better served if all the railroads were united under one control, either individual or of the government. There would then be one responsible head There would then be one responsible head and everybody would know where to look to

secure, by legislation or popular sentiment, a remedy for any evil." Said Chairman Walker of the Interstate Commerce Railway association and the exmember of the interstate commerce commis sion: "The vast changes of late in railroad control are the natural consequence of the anti-pooling section of the interstate commerce law. Mr. Gould, if he has effected the reported deals of the past few days, is simply taking the best course open under the law by which he can protect his own interests and those of the stockholders whom he represents. If the public, which controls legislation, would realize that there is no harm in a pool under the supervision and con-trol of state and federal authority, the rates consequently being just and reasonable, the present tendency toward consolidation of vast railroad interests would be checked. While pooling is not the panacea for disturbances among railroads, which is sometimes claimed, it tends to prewhich is sometimes claimed, it tends to pre-serve the independent existence of all the different lines and to permit discrimination among shippers. The anti-pooling section of the law has proved a failure. Agreements of that character should at once be legalized, but under federal control, and the cor mis-sion should be empowered to cancel them if they are used in any way to the oppression of the public. It is not possible in any other of the public. It is not possible in any other way to prevent the speedy concentration of the entire railway control of the country in the hands of a few individuals."

Will Demand a Conference. CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The National Transportation association will hereafter demand a conference before the railroads put into effect any regulations of national character. Said Commissioner Iglehart of the Chicago freight bureau: "We will work hand in hand with the railroads as long as their legislation is just. We are in no sense antagonistic to them, except that we will stand no oppres sion or discrimination. We do not ask lower rates; we simply ask just and non-discrim inative rates. On all national questions we want to be resresented in the deliberations of the railwads. Our members will soon con-trol over 95 per cent of the entire traffic of the country and it is no more than fair that

we be consulted."

Operations Suspended. DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 22 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-The people of Southwestern Iowa have been rejoicing over the proposed extension of the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City railway from Des Moines to Omaha, but the prospects are somewhat gloomy now, according to the following from General Manager Egan in reply to an inquiry from Atlantic:

Dear Sir-Allow me to say that it has not been decided what our people will do in this direction. As you are well aware, the recent disturbance in financial matters in the east has caused a depression in railway securities to such an extent that it will be impossible to obtain money to construct any new lines in

the near future. World's Pair Matters. CHICAGO, Nov. 22 .- The national world's

fair commission today adopted a number of committee reports, including that of the judictary committee opposing a reduction of salaries. The report of the executive committee on the establishment of bureaus and the tariff and transportation committee in regurd to apportionment were referred the special committee which vesterday reported on the powers of the commission. Another important action was the decision of the question whether or not money awards should be granted to exhibitors. The live stock men were demanding substantial awards in cash and threatening not to make an exhibit un-less their demands were complied with. Com-missioner Russell of Nevada introduced a that the local asked to appropriate \$200,000 for live stock premiums. This carried, and immediately thereafter the report of the joint committee on awards was introduced, providing that there shall be awards to consist of parchment certificates, accompanied by bronze medals, to be granted upon specific points of excel-lence on advancement, formulated by a board of judges on examiners. In the opinion of the joint committee it is eminently fitting that the government should furnish these certificates and medals, especially in case of foreign exhibits, but there does not appear to be any provision made therefor in the existing ap-propriation of congress. This report was laid propriation of congress. This report was faild over. Then a more complicated matter came up on the question, "What are the lady mana-gers here for?" After floundering about for some time in a state of great uncertainty the commissioners laid the matter on the table and the ladies were left to settle it to soit themselves.

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